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The Solicitors' Journal.

LONDON, OCTOBER 20, 1877.

CURRENT TOPICS.

A DOCUMENT of considerable interest with reference to recent discussions on the conduct of the war in the East has been drawn up by the select body of jurists who constitute the Institute of International Law. Declining to investigate the various charges of violating the laws and usages of war which have been brought by the respective belligerents against each other, the Institute limits itself to the simpler question as to what steps each belligerent has taken to make these laws known to its officers and soldiers. The result of the comparison is greatly in favour of the Russian Government, which has not only formally ordered its civil and military officials to observe the Geneva Convention and St. Petersburg declaration and (subject to some important qualifications to be noticed below) the principles formulated at the Brussels Conference, but has circulated among its troops several thousand copies of a catechism in which the rules to be observed are put into the form of question and answer. On the other hand, the Turks have done nothing in this respect, so far as the Institute knows, beyond translating the Geneva Convention into Turkish.

It is certainly satisfactory that the Russian Government has taken so much pains to make known to its officers and soldiers the rules of war which they are to observe, and we should with pleasure see their example followed by every other European nation, not merely when its troops are entering on a campaign, as the Institute suggests, but previously, during the leisure of peace. But before this can be practically done to any great extent it is essential that a common code of war should be recognized as binding by the different European States, i.e., in the terms of the first of the Institute's suggestions, "the different States should contract with each other to observe certain laws and usages." Until there is some such international treaty the laws and usages which any belligerent may observe in any particular war will depend to a great extent upon the views of its Government or of its commander-in-chief, and, it is important to observe, in part also upon what the enemy will agree to observe. We find from the *Revue de Droit International* for 1877, part 1, p. 177, that the Russian decree for conforming to the spirit of the principles formulated at the Brussels Conference is subject to a "reservation of reciprocity," and to the qualification "so far as they are applicable to Turkey, and agree with the special object of the present war." How these qualifications are interpreted in the catechism of course we do not know, but obviously the words are capable of a very elastic interpretation.

A SOLICITOR, Mr. W. O. Woodall, of Scarborough, moved by the recollection of the Tichborne trial, the seven

days' trial of the Penge case, and the alarming prospect of the much more lengthy trial of the detectives, has been at the pains to give, in a letter to a daily journal, an interesting analysis of the principal criminal trials which have taken place during the last fifty years, with a view to ascertain how far they differed in intricacy, and in the number of witnesses examined, from the trials of the present day. The results of his investigation as to the earlier trials may be summed up as follows:—At Patch's trial, in 1806, for the murder of his partner, a very intricate case, there were thirty-three witnesses, and the trial lasted one day. Bellingham's trial for the murder of Spencer Percival, in which there were sixteen witnesses, and a long defence, lasted only one day. Thistlewood's trial for the Cato-street conspiracy, with forty witnesses, lasted two days. In 1824 occurred Thurtell's trial, at which there were forty-six witnesses, including one who was an accomplice, and who was examined at considerable length, and another who was called in the course of the summing up. The trial lasted two days. In 1828 Corder was tried, a long indictment read, twenty-six witnesses, and the trial lasted one day and a half. In 1828 Burke's trial took place; a long argument as to the indictment, sixteen witnesses (one of them being an accomplice), and the trial lasted one day. In 1831 Bishop, Williams, and May were tried for the murder of the Italian boy: there were forty-one witnesses, and the trial lasted one day. In 1837 Greenacre's case: thirty-five witnesses, two days. In 1839, Frost for high treason: there were sixty-nine witnesses, one whole day taken up with legal arguments, and the trial lasted seven days. In 1840, Courvoisier; forty-four witnesses, three days; and in the same year, Gould's case: forty witnesses, one day. In 1843, McNaghten's case, several scientific witnesses—forty-seven witnesses in all, two days. In 1845, Tawell: twenty-one witnesses, exclusive of those called to character, two days.

Comparing these trials with our modern "great cases," Mr. Woodall asks why the Wainwright case, with sixty-nine witnesses, should last nine days, whilst Greenacre's, with thirty-five witnesses, lasted only two days, and Bishop, Williams, and May, with thirty-seven witnesses, lasted only one day. Or why should the Penge case, with its thirty-eight witnesses, or thereabouts, require seven days, when Thurtell's, with forty-six witnesses, or Mannings', with forty-seven, only required two? He observes that the mere circumstances that the court formerly sat earlier in the day, and that counsel for the prisoners were not formerly allowed to address the jury for their clients, go but a little way in accounting for the difference, for in many of the earlier trials speeches of considerable length were read either by the prisoner or by an officer of the court. And, we may add, the fact, on which he is disposed to lay considerable stress, that the judge has now, as he had previously, to take full notes of the evidence, will not explain the enormous increase in the length of the trials. Of course the more evidence there is, the more will the slowness of the judge in taking it down lengthen the trial; but the question is, Why is there now-a-days so much more evidence for the judge to take down? And this Mr. Woodall does not attempt to explain. Without pretending to furnish an answer to the question, which would involve the consideration of a large variety of reasons, we may refer to one which appears to be very much overlooked, viz., the decline of what we may term self-reliant discrimination on the part of the persons whose duty it is to get up and deal with the evidence for the prosecution or defence. The preliminary inquiry before the magistrates is lengthened from anxiety that nothing which may turn out to be of any importance shall be omitted; the depositions are swollen to an enormous bulk, and the result is that opportunities for the practice of cross-examination (generally discouraged, it is true, by the judge) as to variances between the evidence of the wit-

ness on the depositions and in court are greatly increased. Cross-examination at the trial is extended because counsel does not like, on his own responsibility, to omit a question which may possibly benefit his client. Re-examination is extended because the cross-examination may possibly have damaged the effect of the evidence. And it can hardly be denied that the professional opinion which in former days would have curbed these excesses is diminishing in influence. There is less opportunity for association between members of the bar than formerly, and, as a consequence, counsel, in conducting a case, are less controlled by the apprehension of professional criticism. And it may, perhaps, be thought that learned judges who have just left off sinning in the way of prolixity at the bar are not very likely to reprove this fault in others.

A GREAT PART of the vacation sittings on Thursday, before Mr. Justice Fry, was occupied in the construction of a very complicated working agreement between three railway companies in Norfolk, against a breach of which an injunction was sought by one of the companies. The defendant company were in possession of and were working the plaintiffs' railway under the working agreement, and it appeared that they had recently altered the *status quo* by connecting their single line with the single line of the plaintiffs, and making what was technically known as a "double junction." The effect of this, according to the plaintiffs' evidence, would be to necessitate an extra outlay for signalling and interworking, and they also said it would preclude them from concluding a valuable working agreement with the neighbouring large company with which they had connections at each end of their line. In the result Mr. Justice Fry, having referred to the complicated nature and difficulty of construction of the tripartite working agreement, and also to the balance of convenience, the fact of the defendants' possession, and the somewhat trivial character of the alterations, refused to grant an *interim* injunction, and ordered the motion to stand to the hearing. There was, he thought, too much doubt as to the meaning of the agreement between the parties to enable the court to determine the matter on the interlocutory application and in vacation. A motion to restrain a breach of a covenant in a lease not to carry on any other business than that of a butcher, where the defendant had held over on the termination of the lease, raised a question as to the interpretation to be put on the rule that a person holding over does so on the terms of the original lease so far as they are consistent with a yearly tenancy. In the absence of the defendant, who had been served with notice of the motion but did not appear to argue the point, his lordship thought the case came within the rule and granted the injunction. Another injunction case involving, as the plaintiffs alleged, the safety of the Victoria Docks, and, as the level of the water in these docks is eight feet above the surrounding land, the safety also of the neighbourhood, stands till next Wednesday for further evidence in reply to be filed, and the judge refused to continue an *interim* injunction granted last Monday, as, on the evidence before him, he did not consider the danger sufficiently established.

It is stated that the following are some of the dates which have been fixed for holding the winter assizes:—North-Eastern Circuit—Newcastle, Monday, Oct. 29; Durham—Saturday, Nov. 3; Leeds (for the county of York), Friday, Nov. 2. Midland Circuit—Nottingham (for the counties of Nottingham and Lincoln), Monday, Oct. 29; Leicester (for the counties of Derby and Rutland), Thursday, Nov. 1; Northampton (for the counties of Bedford, Northampton, Warwick, and Buckingham), Monday, Nov. 5. Western Circuit—Exeter and city, Monday, Oct. 29; Winchester, Saturday, Nov. 3.

THE TRUSTEE'S DUTY.

V.

(3) *The trustee must hold an even balance between the different persons beneficially entitled.*

The trustee must not benefit one of his *cestuis que trust* at the expense of the rest; his duty is to act with a due regard to the interests of all, and, if he fails so to act, he will be held liable for any loss which may accrue to the *cestui que trust* whose interests have been neglected.

Hence, even as to an investment of trust-money which may be authorized by the instrument creating the trust, if it appears that the trustee has made the investment at the instance and for the benefit of one or more of the *cestuis que trust* without having regard to the interests of the rest, the trustee will be made responsible for any loss resulting from such investment (see *Raby v. Ridehalgh*, 7 D. G. M. & G. at p. 107). Thus trustees, who, intending to invest in the funds, at the request of tenants for life who were anxious for a larger income, invested in mortgages, which proved insufficient, were decreed to make good the loss (*Raby v. Ridehalgh*, 7 D. G. M. & G. 104).

So also it has been said that every trust for sale is upon the implied condition that the trustees, in the execution of the trust, will pay equal and fair attention to the interests of all persons concerned (*Ord v. Noel*, 5 Mad. at p. 440). If they make the sale with a view to advance the purposes of one party interested in the execution of the trust at the expense of another, a court of equity will refuse to give its assistance to enforce the contract of sale (*Ord v. Noel*, 5 Mad. 438; *Anon.*, 6 Mad. 10). Hence, where the agent appointed by trustees to conduct a sale, the proceeds of which were divisible among creditors, was also the agent of a creditor who was to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale, and was anxious that his debt should be paid at once, and the sale was made under circumstances of haste and improvidence, the court refused to enforce specific performance of the contract for sale (*Ord v. Noel*). And where a trustee for sale is interested in the proceeds of the sale, and is the person with whose consent the sale is to be made, he will not be allowed to withhold his consent with a view to the furtherance of his own interests (*Lord v. Wightwick*, 4 D. G. M. & G. 803, 808).

But the cases in which the principle we are now considering most frequently becomes applicable, are those in which trusts are created of property of a wasting description. Trustees to whom a general or residuary bequest of property of a perishable or temporary nature (*Hood v. Clapham*, 19 Beav. 90), or of a reversionary or future nature (*Mills v. Mills*, 7 Sim. 501), is made, must sell such property and invest the proceeds so as to insure the enjoyment of the benefit by all the persons named in succession; in accordance with the equitable rule under which, as Lord Eldon expressed it, "that in which the tenant for life has too great an interest is melted for the benefit of the rest or in the case where, if the property remained in *specie*, he never might receive anything, it is brought in, and he has immediately the interest of its present worth (*Howe v. Earl of Dartmouth*, 7 Ves. at p. 148). The rule applies to every description of property consisting of an interest which is wearing out, provided it is capable of immediate conversion without loss. If it cannot be sold with advantage—as, for instance, if it consists of leaseholds the title to which is defective (*Gibson v. Bott*, 7 Ves. 89), or a share in a partnership (*Meyer v. Simonsen*, 5 D. G. & Sm. 723; *Re Llewellyn's Trusts*, 29 Beav. 171), or ships out on voyages (*Brown v. Gellatly*, L. R. 2 Ch. 751)—the trustee must set a value on the property and allow the tenant for life interest on that value (*Gibson v. Bott*), investing the residue of the income, and paying the income of such investment to the tenant for life, and

securing the corpus for the remainderman (*Meyer v. Simonsen*). We shall hereafter consider the principles applicable to this state of circumstances.

The rule, however, prevails only where no direction can be found expressed in the will or implied from its terms as to the enjoyment of the property in the mode in which it was enjoyed at the testator's death (*Pickering v. Pickering*, 4 My. & Cr. at p. 298; *Lichfield v. Baker*, 2 Beav. at p. 487). If wasting property is specifically bequeathed in trust for one for life, with remainder over, the trustees must allow the tenant for life to enjoy the income of the unconverted property (*Lord v. Godfrey*, 4 Mad. 455). And where wasting property is not specifically bequeathed, an intention that it shall be enjoyed *in specie* may be implied from the provisions of the will, the tendency of the later cases being to allow slight indications of intention to prevent the application of the rule requiring conversion (*Morgan v. Morgan*, 14 Beav. at p. 82; *Simpson v. Lester*, 4 Jur. N. S. at p. 1269; *Cotton v. Cotton*, 14 Jur. at p. 950). The question, it has been said, is one of intention, to be collected from the whole scope and context of the instrument (*Bethune v. Kennedy*, 1 My. & Cr. 114). But the decision in many cases has turned on somewhat ambiguous indications of intention. It is, probably, reasonable enough that a discretion expressly conferred on trustees as to the time when a sale of the property is to be made, or as to whether such sale is to be made at all (*Simpson v. Lester*, 4 Jur. N. S. 1269; *Mackie v. Mackie*, 5 Hare, 70; *Burton v. Mount*, 2 D. G. & Sm. 383); or a direction that property given to a person for life shall be sold after his death (*Alcock v. Slopier*, 2 My. & K. 699; *Daniel v. Warren*, 2 Y. & C. C. O. 290), or a direction that the property shall be divided on the death of the tenant for life (*Collins v. Collins*, 2 My. & K. 703; *Bethune v. Kennedy*, 1 My. & Cr. 114; *Vaughan v. Buck*, 1 Phil. 75), should suffice to prevent the application of the rule as to conversion of wasting property. But even expressions referable to a particular mode of management of the property or payment out of it, which could only be effected while the property remained unconverted, will have weight in leading to the same result (see *Morgan v. Morgan*, 14 Beav. at p. 86); for instance, a power to let (*Hind v. Selby*, 22 Beav. 373), or to renew leaseholds (*Crouse v. Crisford*, 17 Beav. 507), or to keep them in repair (*Ibid.*); or a direction that "rents" shall be paid to the legatee for life, there being no property except leaseholds producing rents (*Goodenough v. Tremamondo*, 2 Beav. 512; see *Pickering v. Pickering*, *Ibid.* 31). Some weight has also been given to the use of such expressions as "dividends," as indicating the testator's intention that stocks shall be enjoyed *in specie* (*Alcock v. Slopier*, 2 My. & K. 699; see *Burton v. Mount*, 2 D. G. & Sm. 383), and to the words "issues and profits" in connection with railway stock (*Vachell v. Roberts*, 32 Beav. 140, 142); and even the disposition of personal estate in the same clause with land has been deemed worthy of observation (*Bethune v. Kennedy*, 1 My. & Cr. 114, 116; *Howe v. Howe*, 14 Jur. at p. 360). The fact would seem to be that the courts, finding that the intention they ascribe to a testator quite as often defeats as carries out his real meaning (see *Cotton v. Cotton*, 14 Jur. at p. 950; *Simpson v. Lester*, 4 Jur. N. S. 1269), have been anxious to seize on the smallest pretext to set aside the rule they have established.

Judge Handley, of the Common Pleas Court of Luzerne county, Pa., says the *Chicago Legal News*, in passing upon the exceptions to a referees' report in a recent case, said that "the number of exceptions filed in any case ought not to exceed the number of the apostles; and unless the pleader is confused, one-half of that number will generally present all the errors that any court, presided over by any man, may commit while trudging through the dark avenues of the law."

LEGISLATION OF THE YEAR.

COMPANIES.

CAP. 26.—An Act to amend the Companies Acts of 1862 and 1867.

THIS Act is the result of the decision of the Master of the Rolls in *In re Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron, and Coal Company* (L. R. 4 Ch. D. 827), where his lordship held that the Companies Act, 1867, did not apply to the case where a company, whose paid-up share capital had been partially lost, desired to write off that loss by reducing the nominal amount of each share. "The object of that Act," said the learned judge, "was to enable companies which had started with a larger nominal capital than they wanted, and, therefore, had imposed on their shareholders a liability to pay a much larger sum in the shape of calls than was required, or could fairly be required, for the business of the company, to relieve the shareholders from a portion of that liability; and I think it had no other object." His lordship, while refusing the application, expressed his regret that he could not accede to it, and suggested that some provision should be made for the case by legislation. The present Act, which is to be construed as one with the Acts of 1862 and 1867 (section 2), expressly provides for the case before the Master of the Rolls by enacting (section 3) that the word "capital" as used in the Companies Act, 1867, shall include paid-up capital; and the power to reduce capital conferred by that Act shall include a power to cancel any lost capital, or any capital unrepresented by available assets. The Act (section 3) also expressly provides that paid-up capital may be reduced either with or without extinguishing or reducing the liability (if any) remaining on the shares of the company, and to the extent to which such liability is not extinguished or reduced it is to be deemed to be preserved.

It is obvious that where the reduction of capital merely consists of writing off paid-up and lost capital, creditors can have no ground to object. They are left in precisely the same position as before the reduction; they have the same assets and the same liabilities to look to. It would be absurd, therefore, to apply to the case provided for by the present Act the provision of section 13 of the Act of 1867, and it is accordingly provided by section 4 of the present Act that, where the reduction of the capital of a company does not involve either the diminution of any liability in respect of unpaid capital or the payment to any shareholder of any paid-up capital, the creditors of the company shall not, unless the court otherwise directs, be entitled to object or required to consent to the reduction. And power is also given to the court to dispense altogether with the addition of the words, "and reduced" to the name of the company under section 10 of the Act of 1867. But the court is empowered (section 4) to require the company to publish the reasons for the reduction of its capital, or such other information in regard to the reduction as the court may think expedient, with a view to give proper information to the public in relation to the reduction; and also, if the court think fit, the causes which led to such reduction. An addition is also made to the information required to be entered on the registered minute (section 15 of the Act of 1867). The minute must in future show the amount (if any) at the date of the registration of the minute, proposed to be deemed to have been paid up on each share.

Section 5 enables a company limited by shares by special resolution, if not authorized so to do by the memorandum of association, to reduce its capital by cancelling unissued shares, and provides that the provisions of the Companies Act, 1867, shall not apply to reduction of capital made in this way.

Section 6 provides for the reception as legal evidence of certificates of incorporation other than the original certificates, and of certified copies of, or extracts from, any documents filed and registered under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1877.

Special Correspondence.

CODES, DIGESTS, AND TREATISES.

II.

[To the Editor of the Solicitors' Journal.]

Sir,—To collect all that is valuable in reports, statutes, and writings of authority, rejecting whatever can safely be treated as obsolete or erroneous, selecting where there is repugnancy, omitting authorities needlessly reported, amending and consolidating statutes, and purging the whole of superfluous details and words, and to arrange all this matter in divisions convenient for reference and for periodical revision, is the modern conception of Bacon's scheme by those who, with him, accept the maxim *Omnis definitio in jure periculosa*. But, by some infelicity all who have had departmental aid in any attempt to recast the law have been unable to see certainty or safety out of a definition, or to understand that law was, is, and must ever be, a heterogeneous growth of either enactments and cases or codes and commentaries developing slowly and continuously from within by the accretion of new cases or new commentaries, and altered irregularly from without by prunings and graftings (the beginnings only of changes to be shaped and carried out in the courts), and have thought with Sir James Stephen that English law cannot be "in a less creditable position than that of an enormous mass of isolated decisions and statutes assuming unstated principles," which is, I think, an unobjectionable description of the present and (saving unnecessary bulk) the proper form of law. To frame a code that shall escape transformation into common law by the efforts of litigants and lawyers is a dream. For example, a title page before me bears at the foot the words "All rights reserved," intended to be a compliance with the condition (on which the Act 15 & 16 Vict. c. 12, s. 6, gives protection against piracy by translation) that "the author must notify on the title-page of the original work that it is his intention to reserve the right of translating." Is the condition performed? Who can tell, until a decision binding as a precedent has been given and reported, how any judge will read the words? That decision will involve a principle, though on a point of the smallest detail, and will decide all other cases involving it, while in the meantime the enactment has decided only one case involving the letter—and this through no fault of the draftsman, for he was not bound to anticipate the perversity of publishers in using byways rather than the road plainly marked out. As law is in its essence arbitrary, and language imperfect, this must be so even in matters of greater moment than international copyright. It is due only to the nature of the subject and a tacit convention between the writer and the reader, and in no way to the exactness of the expression, that Euclid's Elements are less open to doubt than the Succession Duty Act. They do not contain a single proposition that would not need judicial explanation if it were relied on as an enactment, as we may learn from the circle squarers. It is not unfair to cite, as another example of the risk and obscurity incident to general propositions, sub-section 5 of article 91 in Sir James Stephen's book on Evidence:—"If the words of a document have a proper legal meaning, and also a less proper meaning, they must be deemed to have their proper legal meaning, unless such a construction would be unmeaning in reference to surrounding circumstances." I venture to say that this proposition, if read in any sense which could be given to it without the light of the cases, is erroneous. Accuracy, to say nothing of *elegantia*, has never been affected by our judges to the extent of preventing, for example, the word "executor," although surrounding circumstances be consistent with its proper meaning, from denoting heirs or next of kin, if it can be inferred from the context that it was

used in that sense. The illustration appended by Sir James Stephen (gift to children, intended for illegitimate children), shows how he fell into the error, but (not being an authority) does not correct it. The exclusion of illegitimate children is founded on considerations which have nothing to do with general principles of interpretation.

I also venture to think that in attempting to mould English law into known scientific forms instead of evolving the science of the law from its phenomena, leaving the result to take its own form, Sir James Stephen is pursuing a false method, and that in the Indian Evidence Act and elsewhere he has gone as far astray in the definition of relevancy as he has in treating the judicial proof of a fact in issue as a process of induction to be illustrated out of Mill's Logic. Mill, who recognized the unfruitfulness of the Aristotelian logic, but knew little of science, and nothing of the methods of science, failed to see that the search after a universal *organon* is a dream, and that the tools of research are infinitely various, and must be invented, fashioned, and varied to suit the work in hand.

So in writing a book the form must not be predetermined, but must grow out of the subject and the end in view. A writer who has resolved to cast it into the form of general propositions is likely sometimes to frame a proposition which is either unintelligible or incorrect, as I think Mr. Pollock has done in dealing with a most important branch of partnership law. The following propositions contain all that is to be found in his book by way of statement of the tests (1) of partnership *inter se*, and (2) of what used to be known as liability to creditors by reason of partnership or participation of profits:—

"1. Partnership is the relation which subsists between persons who have agreed to combine their property, labour, or skill in some business, and to share the profits between them.

"2. Subject to the special provisions hereinafter stated [the Partnership Law Amendment Act, 1865], the receipt of a share of profits or of a payment contingent upon or varying with profits is relevant, but not conclusive, to show the existence of a partnership. Whether a partnership does or does not exist in any particular case depends on the real intention and contract of the parties as shown by the whole facts of the case." (*Mollwo, &c., v. Court of Wards and Cox v. Hickman* are cited in a note.)

These two contradictory propositions and the Partnership Act are the code from which laymen and lawyers are expected to learn what is a partnership *inter se* and how liability to creditors by reason of partnership arises! Doubtless the authorities and the Act are hopelessly irreconcilable, but a writer whose object is to show the state of the law and not to frame neat propositions and illustrations would have dealt with them in a very different fashion, and would not have held out a dark lantern with the air of one who is showing daylight.

The method adopted in preparing the Indian Code of Criminal Law (1837) was not the fruit of enlightened views of legal morphology, but arose out of the situation. A code was inevitable, but Macaulay, whose style was nothing if not concrete and redundant, was not likely to be content with the brief abstractions of a code, and he gladly took the hint which had been given in a code of libel law then recently prepared for Malta. So little was the value of case law understood that, instead of making the illustrations an authoritative digest of the cases from which the code was framed, it was expressly declared that the examples were no part of the law. But whether well or ill designed, codes exported from England to India can hardly be regarded as models to be copied or studied here, and it might well have been expected that recollection of Bacon's well-known illustration of the right or historical method of traditions (by the distinction between timber that is cut and dried for conversion, and trees that are raised for plant-

ing with their roots), or of chamber teaching, would have prevented the writing of treatises in the form of codes, whether for dilettante or for students.

There is another objectionable fashion, by adopting which Mr. A. V. Dicey has deformed his excellent work on parties to actions—the fashion of “rule and exception.” Where statute law is so framed there is no help; it must be set forth as it is found; being (juristically) a solitary instance, it is not amenable to scientific treatment other than deduction. But in dealing with cases, as in other scientific work, a generalization with an exception is an erroneous generalization with a note of the error, and ought to be suppressed and re-stated correctly. It shows that the writer has not framed a complete conception of the common attribute of the cases he is attempting to classify, or else that he wants skill to state it. To say that “an action may be brought for every infringement of a legal right,” and to add an exception “where an injurious act amounts to a public nuisance” (Dicey, pp. 50, 61) (instead of starting from differences of procedure), is as obscure and misleading as to say that light in changing its medium, is refracted according to the law of the sines, except that at certain angles it is not refracted, but is reflected according to the law of the arcs, instead of stating the law by which light is partly refracted and partly reflected, and adding, if it is thought fit, a corollary showing in what cases the law expresses total reflection. When cases cannot be so dealt with, the difficulty (in a code-like treatise) must be presented as a repugnancy, not as an exception. In a scientific treatise, where the writer takes his readers with him in the work of investigation, the book grows into perfect form, without toil or spinning.

AN OLD CASE HUNTER.

General Correspondence.

“TEN YEARS’ MEN.”

[To the Editor of the Solicitors’ Journal.]

Sir,—Will you permit me to rectify an error that appears in your report of the recent meeting of the Incorporated Law Society at Bristol, which is somewhat important, inasmuch as it gave point to the argument I used—for I am reported to have said that the person therein referred to had passed his preliminary and intermediate examinations, whereas, in fact, what I stated was that he had passed the intermediate and final examinations?

Will you also allow me to add that, in my observations on the subject of education, I suggested that articled clerks should be encouraged to take the LL.B. degree whilst under articles, by allowing them in such case, with the consent of the gentlemen to whom they might be articled, to reduce the term of service?

G. R. DODD.

26, New Broad-street, London, E.C., Oct. 17.

At the recent borough quarter sessions at Margate the recorder, Mr. Frederick James Smith, said that grand juries were now of very little use, because, owing to the notice taken by the press of magisterial inquiries, magistrates were exceedingly careful as to committing persons for trial.

The *Times* reporter at Judges’ Chambers, writing on Friday, says, “The chambers to-day presented the usual appearance when there is a pressure of business, and the usual salutation with the professionals was, ‘Here’s a bear garden.’ Mr. Justice Lopes was the only judge in attendance, and Master Unthank the only master. His lordship heard some adjourned matters from the Chancery Division, when he took his seat, which he had adjourned from Thursday in order to attend a meeting of the judges at Westminster.”

THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW ON THE WAR IN THE EAST.

We have been favoured with an early copy of the paper of observations on this subject directed to be issued by the Zurich Congress of the Institute of International Law.

After confirming the “Appeal to the Belligerents and to the Press” issued by the executive committee of the association on the 28th of May last, the paper refers to the mutual accusations of inhumanity made by the combatants in the war in the East, and after pointing out the futility of attempting to discover the truth of these allegations, the paper proceeds (we translate and summarize the original):—

There is, however, another question which an association of jurists founded to promote the progress of international law ought to propose to itself, and which it has the means of solving. It is that of discovering how far measures have been taken by the belligerents for insuring, as far as possible, the knowledge and the observance of these laws of war by their respective armies. The following is a statement of the facts upon this point. About the time when the “Appeal to Belligerents and the Press” appeared, an Imperial Ukase of the 12th–24th of May, 1877, directed all the civil and military authorities of the Russian Empire to observe, not only the Convention of Geneva of 1864, and the declaration of St. Petersburg of 1868, but also the principles proclaimed by the Conference of Brussels of 1874. These conventions and principles have been brought to the knowledge of the Russian troops by means of a kind of military catechism by way of question and answer, published June 1–13, 1877, in the *Recueil Militaire Russe*, the official organ of the Minister of War. Of this publication several thousands have been published and distributed amongst the forces in the field. The Russian Government has also at last published a general order as to prisoners of war, which makes obligatory on its armies the most humane rules of the law of nations. With respect to these acts, which prove at least the efforts made by Russia for removing from its soldiers every pretext of ignorance, and for presenting to them the observance of the laws of war as part of their professional duty, the Institute regrets to be obliged to state that no official act emanating from the Turkish Government has had for its object the bringing in a definite manner to the knowledge of the Turkish troops the customary rules, especially those formulated in the declaration of Brussels. Nor is the case different as regards the Geneva Convention. The text of this treaty has only just been translated into Turkish for the first time, in consequence of the representations of certain neutral Powers who were signatories of the same treaty. It is not rash to affirm that the Turkish troops must have been ignorant of their duties in this respect when one sees the Turkish Government itself mistakes them. We read in a letter addressed, on the 16th of November, 1876, by Safvet Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the Swiss Federal Council, the following passage:—“As a signatory of the Geneva Convention, Turkey has engaged to respect and protect the ambulances of the Red Cross Society, at the same time that she has acquired the right of forming for herself societies having the same object and governed by the same rules.” We know that in the Convention of 1864 there is nothing about societies of this kind. It is also matter for surprise that the Porte, which was a signatory of the Geneva Convention of July 5, 1865, and tacitly ratified it by the silence of its representatives at Brussels in 1874, has waited until the end of 1876 before discovering that the Red Cross “hurts the susceptibilities of the Mussulman soldier.”

It is true that on the 13th of June, 1877, the Turkish Government, after having commenced by substituting, of its own authority, the Crescent for the Red Cross on its ambulances, has affirmed in another despatch to the Swiss Federal Government that formal instructions were about to be given to the Ottoman troops to respect the Red Cross of the Russians. But the Institute, while congratulating itself on this acknowledgment of an international obligation, regrets that it knows neither the tenor nor the date of the instructions in question. Moreover, it cannot avoid recalling the fact that more than two months after the despatch of the 13th of June Germany and several other Powers, signatories of the Geneva Convention, have felt it

necessary to recall Turkey to the observance of her engagements.

The Institute has not to ask itself whether it was intended by one of the belligerents to violate or to allow the violation by its troops of the laws of war. Apart from the question of good faith, there is a question of responsibility which may result either from negligence in failing to give instructions to her troops, or from the employment of savage hordes incapable of waging a regular war. It is incumbent on States which call themselves civilized, and make part of the European union, to discard entirely the employment of such auxiliaries. A Government which owed its success to such means would place itself out of the pale of international law. . . . The Institute, therefore, cannot consider it a valid excuse to throw upon the irregular troops, the Beshi-Bazouks, the Tscherkesses, the Kurds, or others, the responsibility of the cruelties alleged to have been committed. If these troops are absolutely incapable of conducting themselves as humane and reasonable beings, the simple fact of employing them is, as the text writers have long ago unanimously laid down, a grave breach of the laws of war. If this absolute incapacity does not exist, it is for the belligerent who uses their services to restrain them. . . .

The paper concludes with the following recommendations:—

1. That to complete the work commenced at Brussels in 1874, and in conformity with the conclusions adopted by the Institute at the Hague in 1875, the several States should bind themselves to the observance of certain laws and customs of war.

2. That the laws and customs of war to be thus formulated by treaty should be considered as placed under the protection of the whole of the European States, and that, with a view of enlightening opinion, these States should, as far as possible, promote the employment of military *attachés* to follow the belligerent armies, and to inform their Governments of grave infractions of the laws of war. An excellent example is given by the publication by the English Government of the reports of Colonel Wellesley.

3. That the different Governments should take all necessary measures for bringing the laws and customs of war to the knowledge of officers and soldiers in their service.

4. That, as a practical mode of insuring that this information has been given at least to the officers, every officer, before commencing a campaign, should sign a document stating that there have been read to him the instructions relating to the laws and customs of war, and that he has received a copy of those instructions.

The paper is signed on behalf of the institute by E. De Parieu, president; J. C. Bluntschli and T. M. C. Asser, vice-presidents; and G. Rolin-Jacquemyns, general secretary.

It is stated that the Somerset Quarter Sessions on Wednesday reduced the salary of the clerk of the peace for the county from £1,800 to £1,300, and that the office has been given by the Lord Lieutenant to Mr. Dunn, solicitor, of Frome.

The Commissioners of Patents, in their report of last year, which has just been issued in a parliamentary paper, state that the number of applications during the year exceeded those of any former year, being 5,069. After deducting the patents not completed, and the number lapsed, there were 3,367 remaining in force.

Sir H. J. Selwin-Ibbetson, in addressing the grand jury at the Essex Quarter Sessions on Thursday, said that the Justices' Clerks Bill had been anticipated in Essex by the adoption of its principle some years ago, but by its extension now throughout the whole country he hoped that what had generally been a painful imputation or slur cast upon justices' clerks would be removed—viz., the imputation that they had multiplied convictions and costs because those costs went, not into the coffers of the county, but into their own pockets, in lieu of salaries. The grounds for any such charges would in the future be removed, and he trusted the result would be that if there had been unnecessary costs incurred they would now cease, and that there would be a diminution of frivolous charges.

Societies.

SOLICITORS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

The 39th half-yearly general meeting of this association was held in the Town Council Chamber, at Bristol, on the 11th inst., during the meeting of the Incorporated Law Society in the same place, Mr. Edward Turner Payne, of Bath, in the chair.

Mr. EIFFA, the secretary, having read the notice of meeting and the previous minutes, the half-yearly report and statement of account, as printed and circulated in the room, were ordered to be taken as read. The report is as follows:—

In obedience to the 16th rule of the association, the board of directors have the pleasure of presenting their thirty-ninth half-yearly report, in which they are glad to be enabled to show that the association continues to make progress, both in stability and usefulness.

During the past half-year there were added to the association, 47 new members, making, with the additions gained during the preceding six months, a total number of 151 members admitted during the year.

The aggregate number enrolled is now 2,396, of whom 892 are life, and 1,504 are annual subscribers. Thirty-nine of the life members are also contributors of annual subscriptions, of from one to five guineas.

An audited abstract of the accounts is, as usual, appended, from which it will be seen that the receipts during the past half-year have been £1,969 19s. 10d., which, added to those of the preceding six months, make a total of £3,918 13s. 3d. for the entire year.

Grants of relief were made during the half-year as follows, viz.: £545 to three necessitous members and ten families of deceased members; and £675 to ten necessitous non-members, and forty-seven families of deceased non-members. These, with the grants paid in the preceding six months, make a total of £2,224 5s. applied to purposes of assistance during the past year.

A sum of £475 11s. 3d. was invested in the purchase of Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, and, with the investment made during the preceding six months, a total sum of £957 10s. has been capitalized during the past year.

The funded property of the association now consists of £8,000 Consols, £2,000 Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, £8,000 India Five per Cents., £11,000 India Four per Cents., £4,207 London and North-Western Railway Four per Cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock, and £250 London and St. Katharine Docks Four per Cent. Debenture Stock, producing together an annual income of £1,301 16s. 11d.

A balance of £429 15s. 11d. remained with the Union Bank of London at the date of the closing of the account, 31st August last, and a sum of £15 was in the secretary's hands.

The usual annual festival of the association took place at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, London, in June last; and at the request of Mr. Justice Field, who was unable at the last moment to preside, Mr. Baron Pollock kindly took the chair. The result of the festival was a net addition to the funds of the association of £561 2s. 6d.

In their last spring report, the board had the painful duty of announcing the death of a colleague, Mr. Park Nelson, who was also a trustee of the association. With deep regret they have now to record the death of Mr. William Strickland Cookson, another director and trustee of the association.

In conformity with the rules, it will be for your general meeting to fill up the vacancies thus occasioned, and with a view to your approval and election of them as trustees, the names of Mr. Frederick Halsey Janson, of 41, Finsbury-circus, London, and Mr. John Smale Torr, of 38, Bedford-row, London, are now submitted.

There are also two places to be filled on your board of direction, through the death of Mr. Cookson and the resignation of Mr. Glinn Pridham, of Plymouth; and the names of Mr. Grinham Keen, of 24, Knight-bridge-street, London, and Mr. Robert Edmund Mellersh, of Godalming, are submitted for your approval and election as directors.

It remains only for the board to add that the period of office for which they and your auditors were elected expires

at this meeting, and that they are willing to continue their services if re-elected.

(Signed on behalf of the Board)

E. TURNER PAYNE, Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, observed that the number of members was not so large as it should be, seeing how widespread and numerous a profession theirs was. During the twenty years of the society's existence this was the third time of holding a general meeting of its members in the city of Bristol, the first report ever made having been presented there in 1859, and they met again there in 1870. The association has endeavoured for some time past to combine the principles of providing for the future, as well as for the present necessity, and during the past year, while it had given away more than its income in grants of relief to various cases, it had been able to put by for the future a sum of nearly £1,000. That they must necessarily do with what they received from life members, for there must come a time when the claims of some of those will have to be considered, and provision should be made for such contingencies. He hoped that the association would continue to be prosperous in its working, and begged to move the adoption of the report and account.

Mr. H. W. HOOPEE (Exeter) seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. H. BRAMLEY (Sheffield) proposed, and Mr. W. H. GUEST (Manchester) seconded, a resolution thanking the directors and auditors for their services during the past year, and re-electing them for the ensuing one. The resolution was agreed to, as was also one electing Mr. Grinham Keen, of London, and Mr. Robert Edmund Mellersh, of Godalming, as directors.

Mr. F. T. VELY (Chelmsford) proposed, and Mr. WM. RADCLIFFE (Liverpool) seconded, a resolution, which was passed unanimously, that Mr. Frederick Halsey Janson and Mr. John Smale Torr, both of London, be elected trustees of the association in the room of the late Mr. Park Nelson and Mr. William Strickland Cookson.

An alteration in the 10th rule of the association, having reference to the filling up of vacancies in the office of trustee, at any special as well as provincial general meeting if necessary, was, after some discussion, adopted.

It was suggested by a country member of the association that it might be an advantage sometimes if the annual festival were to be held in the provinces, and he thought there would not be a greater loss from doing so than appeared to have resulted from its being held in London.

The CHAIRMAN replied that the directors were not sensible of any loss from the dinner, but, on the contrary, they believed it to be of very great advantage. At their last dinner they had two donations of £50 each to the funds of the association from a member of the bench and a serjeant-at-law.

Mr. WINTERBOTHAM (Stroud) expressed his disapproval of receiving donations from outsiders, and said he should be better pleased if their income was wholly derived from the subscriptions of solicitors.

A brief discussion ensued upon this subject, the CHAIRMAN remarking that it had been debated at previous meetings, and a resolution had been passed excluding outsiders from their festivals, but that resolution had been rescinded at a subsequent meeting.

The subject then was allowed to drop; and Mr. R. A. PAYNE (Liverpool) proposed, and Mr. WM. EVANS (Birmingham) seconded, a vote of thanks to the chairman, who, it was observed, though residing at Bath, had never missed attending a monthly meeting of the board in London during his year of office.

The CHAIRMAN having acknowledged the compliment, the meeting then terminated.

UNITED LAW STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

This society held its usual weekly meeting on Wednesday evening, at the Clement's-inn Hall, Strand, Mr. Jesse T. Davies in the chair. Mr. E. Dean, LL.B., opened the subject of debate, viz.:—"That it is the duty of the English Government to make a pecuniary grant towards the relief of the sufferers by famine in India." After an animated discussion carried on by Messrs. S. Ward, G. B. Rosher, and others, the question was answered in the negative by a large majority.

BIRMINGHAM LAW STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

On Tuesday evening, October 9, the above society held its 613th ordinary meeting in the library-room of the law society, Mr. Alfred Whitehouse presiding. The following point was discussed:—"Has a tenant who holds over and is become tenant on sufferance, the right to sever fixtures during the time he continues in possession as such tenant on sufferance?" The speakers on the affirmative were Messrs. Edwards, Morris, Hargreave, Coulton, Roberts, and Hadley; on the negative Messrs. Goodman, Wright, Adams, Freeman, and Withers. After an able summing up on the part of the chairman, the voting was declared in favour of the affirmative by a majority of two. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the meeting.

Obituary.

MR. ARCHER ANTHONY CLIVE.

Mr. Archer Anthony Clive, barrister, died at his father's residence, 13, Mansfield-street, on the 11th inst. Mr. Clive was the second son of Mr. George Clive, M.P. for Hereford (formerly judge of the Southwark County Court), and was born in 1845. He was formerly an exhibitor of Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated first class in classics in 1864, and he was afterwards elected a Fellow of Lincoln College. Mr. Clive was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in Hilary Term, 1868, and practised on the Oxford Circuit, and at the Herefordshire and Gloucestershire Sessions. In 1871 he was appointed assistant to the present Recorder of London in his investigation of matters arising out of the British Claims Commission under the Alabama Treaty, and he was in that capacity engaged at Washington for several months. Mr. Clive had a fair local practice, and was looked upon as a rising member of his circuit. The deceased was unmarried.

Appointments, &c.

Mr. THOMAS CALTHORPE BLOFELD, barrister, has been appointed Recorder of the Borough of Ipswich, in succession to Mr. William Cooper, deceased. Mr. Blofeld is the eldest son of the Rev. Thomas John Blofeld, of Hoveden House, Norfolk, and was born in 1836. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in the second class of the classical tripos in 1859, and he was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn in Hilary Term, 1862. Mr. Blofeld is a member of the South-Eastern Circuit, practising also at the Norfolk, Suffolk, Norwich, Yarmouth, Ipswich, Bury, and Lynn Sessions. He was formerly one of the staff of the WEEKLY REPORTER, and he has been for several years a revising barrister.

Mr. JOHN ANTHONY ENGALL, solicitor, of Staines, has been elected Clerk to the Staines Board of Guardians, in succession to Mr. Randolph Henry Horne, resigned. Mr. Engall has also been elected Joint-Clerk with Mr. Horne to the Justices of the Spelthorne Division of the County of Middlesex, and to the Commissioners of Taxes for the same division, and on Wednesday last, the 10th inst., Mr. Engall was also elected Clerk to the Staines Local Board, in succession to Mr. Horne, resigned.

Mr. DOWNES WIGGLESWORTH, barrister, has been re-elected Mayor of the Borough of Queenborough for the ensuing year. Mr. Wigglesworth was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in Michaelmas Term, 1852.

Mr. ALFRED JOHN WOOD, solicitor, of Richmond, has been appointed Clerk to the School Attendance Committee of the Richmond Union. Mr. Wood was admitted a solicitor in 1869, and is clerk to the Richmond Board of Guardians, the assessment committee, the rural sanitary authority, and the burial board.

INQUESTS ON BODIES DROWNED IN THE SEA.

At the Dorset Quarter Sessions on Tuesday afternoon, under the presidency of Viscount Portman, Mr. Farquharson directed the attention of the court to a communication he had received from Mr. Howard, the coroner for Portland. The communication, he said, was hardly in the nature of a demand, but more for advice and consideration as to what should be allowed. Under the circumstances the committee had instructed the treasurer to apply to Mr. Howard for his reason for holding an inquest on the 12th of September.—The Chairman remarked it appeared to him they had now before them a very important question, which he should wish to be very carefully considered. The standing order No. 334, section 4, states that no costs of inquests should be allowed on dead bodies cast on shore manifestly drowned on the high seas. That standing order was founded upon a decision of the Court of Queen's Bench, the name and title of which was given in their standing order. It appeared quite impossible for them to justify payment of any sum for holding an inquest upon any body which had manifestly been drowned on the high seas, and therefore he thought the finance committee had acted wisely in directing Mr. Howard to show cause for his demand. It would be necessary the case should come before the clerk of the peace, so that he might search the law books, and if Mr. Howard could produce any judgment subsequent to this to alter the law, then he might show some cause for his demand. In case the law had not been altered since this standing order was made, he (the chairman) held that this court could not be called upon to pay out of the county rate any sum for holding an inquest on a dead body cast on shore manifestly drowned on the high seas. Hereafter there would be another charge made upon them; that would be for burying these dead bodies. He believed the coroner took upon himself to delay the burial of these dead bodies, but he understood by the 48th George III., cap. 75, he had no jurisdiction in reference to bodies washed on shore from the high seas. That Act of Parliament began by stating "Whereas no provision is made for the decent burial of such bodies, be it enacted," and so it went on to enact that the overseers and churchwardens of the parish wherein the body is cast on shore should take means for the burial of those bodies in a decent manner, at a cost not exceeding that which would be allowed for the burial of the body of a pauper. These were the words of the Act of Parliament; but for the purpose of (being reimbursed it was necessary to go to one of the justices living in the division, who must certify the sum demanded was in accordance with the statute, and, having so certified, the treasurer was bound on that certificate to pay the sum. It therefore became the duty of magistrates of divisions to look carefully at that Act of Parliament, in order to see if they complied with the enactments of the statute, as when they signed the demand on the treasurer of the county he had no option but to obey that order, without having the consent of the court or the finance committee. This being a maritime county, it was of great consequence this should be remembered, because the same thing that happened at Portland might occur at Lyme Regis, Bridport, the Purbeck district, Poole, or elsewhere. He had, therefore, taken up their time on this occasion for the purpose of putting before them the real state of the law. He could not help saying the finance committee had acted wisely in referring this matter back for investigation to the coroner of Portland, so that Mr. Howard might not be damaged, but might have an opportunity of showing cause, if he could, why this standing order should be no longer law.—Captain Hanham supposed Mr. Howard's object was to see whether the bodies were manifestly drowned or not, and, in the next place, whether the parish authorities seemed to have neglected their duties as much as he (Mr. Howard) might be assumed to have exceeded his.—The Chairman did not wish to say Mr. Howard had done so. Let them hear what he had to say before they made any decision.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

Oct. 19, 1877.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

per Cent. Consols, 95½	Annuities, April, '81, 9½
Ditto for Account, Nov. 2, 95½	Do. (Red Sea T.) Aug. 1868
Do. 3 per Cent. Reduced, 94½ x d	Ex Bills, £1000, 2½ per Ct. 2 pm
New 3 per Cent., 94½ x d	Ditto, £500, Do, 2 pm.
Do. 3½ per Cent., Jan. '94	Ditto, £100 & £200, 2 pm.
Do. 2½ per Cent., Jan. '94	Bank of England Stock. — per
Do. 5 per Cent., Jan. '75	Ct. (last half-year), 96½
Annuities, Jan. '80	Ditto for Account.

RAILWAY STOCK.

	Railways.	Paid.	Closing Prices
Stock	Bristol and Exeter	100	—
Stock	Caledonian	100	122
Stock	Glasgow and South-Western	100	108
Stock	Great Eastern Ordinary Stock	100	47
Stock	Great Northern	100	115
Stock	Do., A Stock*	100	112½
Stock	Great Southern and Western of Ireland	100	—
Stock	Great Western—Original	100	100
Stock	Lancashire and Yorkshire	100	133
Stock	London, Brighton, and South Coast	100	123½
Stock	London, Chatham, and Dover	100	21½
Stock	London and North-Western	100	144½
Stock	London and South Western	100	128
Stock	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln	100	75½
Stock	Metropolitan	100	115
Stock	Do., District	100	53½
Stock	Midland	100	123
Stock	North British	100	90½ x d
Stock	North Eastern	100	151½
Stock	North London	100	145
Stock	North Staffordshire	100	61
Stock	South Devon	100	66
Stock	South-Eastern	100	124

* A receives no dividend until 6 per cent. has been paid to B.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

DAVIS—Oct. 17, at 32, Weymouth-street, Portland-place, the wife of James Davis, solicitor, of a daughter.
 GOULD—Oct. 18, at Worcester-park, Surrey, the wife of Charles Gould, barrister-at-law, of a son.
 INCE—Oct. 13, at 93, Cromwell-road, South Kensington, the wife of Henry Bret Ince, Q.C., of a daughter.
 KEBBELL—Oct. 11, the wife of George Kebbell, solicitor, of a daughter.
 LEWIN—Oct. 16, at 73, Harcourt-terrace, South Kensington, the wife of F. A. Lewin, of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, of a daughter.
 MAUDE—Oct. 13, at Clapton, the wife of Henry A. Maude, solicitor, of a son.
 MEDD—Oct. 12, at 12, Harewood-square, N.W., the wife of Charles S. Medd, barrister-at-law, of a son.
 PARTRIDGE—Oct. 13, at 10, Coningham-road, Uxbridge-road, W., the wife of R. W. Partridge, barrister-at-law, of a son.
 WILLIS—Oct. 9, at Lee, Kent, the wife of William Willis, Q.C., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

PRESTON—WAINWRIGHT—Oct. 4, at Bardwell Church, Donald W. Preston, solicitor, Bournemouth, to Ellen Louise, daughter of Thos. Wainwright, Wyken Hall, Suffolk.
 WILLES—JUSTICE—Oct. 10, at Cheltenham, Edward Prudentius Willes, barrister-at-law, 5, Essex-court, Temple, to Maria Judith Helen, daughter of the late Rev. John Justice, Rector of Ightfield, Salop.

DEATHS.

CLARK—Oct. 13, at Westgate-on-Sea, William Augustus Clark, of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, aged 52.
 DE BURGH—Oct. 12, at 3, Great James-street, Bedford-row, Hubert John de Burgh, B.A., barrister-at-law, aged 32.

LONDON GAZETTES.

Winding up of Joint Stock Companies.

FRIDAY, Oct. 12, 1877.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

Robert Bewick and Company, Limited.—Lopes, J., has, by an order dated Aug 26, appointed Philip Henry Pope, Tunstall, to be official liquidator.

COUNTY PALATINE OF LANCASTER.

Righton Paper Making and Staining Company, Limited.—Petition for winding up, presented Oct 2, directed to be heard before the V.C. at the Assize Hall, Strangeways, Manchester, on Oct 23, at 10. Addleshaw and Warburton, Manchester, solicitors for the petitioners.

Friendly Societies Dissolved.

FRIDAY, Oct. 12, 1877.

Loyal Duke of Bridgewater Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Liverpool District, Grapes Hotel, 20, Park-place, Liverpool. Oct 9
Stafford Female Friendly Society, Guildhall, Stafford. Oct 8

Bankrupts.

FRIDAY, Oct. 12, 1877.

Under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

Creditors must forward their proofs of debts to the Registrar.
To Surrender in London.

Andrews, Edmund John, Lions terrace, Holloway, Provision Dealer. Pet Oct 10. Hazitt.
Gresty, Samuel, Keppel st, Russell sq, Cattle Dealer. Pet Oct 8. Hazitt. Oct 26 at 12

To Surrender in the Country.

Dunn, George, Birmingham, Hardware Merchant. Pet Oct 10. Parry. Birmingham, Oct 24 at 11
Elliot, Edward, and Peter Hodgson Johnson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Joiners. Pet Oct 9. Mortimer. Newcastle, Oct 24 at 11
Finley, Thomas, Shieldfield, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Grocer. Pet Oct 9. Mortimer. Newcastle, Oct 24 at 11.30
Fall, William, Huchell Terrace, Nottingham, Lime Burner. Pet Oct 8. Hazitt. Nottingham, Oct 23 at 3
Hawke, Thomas Martin, St Day, Cornwall, Plumber. Pet Oct 8. Chilcott. Truro, Oct 24 at 11
Hill, John, Bath, Collector of Taxes. Pet Oct 8. Smith. Bath, Oct 23 at 11
Moore, Charles Burrell, Teddington, Colliery Proprietor. Pet Oct 5. Bell. King's-upon-Thames, Oct 26 at 3
Morris, John, Jarrow, Durham, Innkeeper. Pet Oct 10. Mortimer. Newcastle, Oct 24 at 2.30
Ranker, Peter, Crowe, Stationer. Pet Oct 5. Speakman. Crowe, Oct 26 at 11
Wilson, William, John Pemberton, and James Corner, Leeds, Glass Bottle Manufacturer. Pet Oct 10. Marshall. Leeds, Nov 7 at 11

TUESDAY, Oct. 16, 1877.

Under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

Creditors must forward their proofs of debts to the Registrar.
To Surrender in London.

Kendrick, Isaiah, Walworth, Steam Boiler Manufacturer. Pet Oct 12. Hazitt. Oct 26 at 12.30

To Surrender in the Country.

Butler, Frederick, Chatham, Stationer. Pet Sept 18. Winch. Rochester, Oct 29 at 2
Herbert, Ann, Seston, Cumberland. Pet Oct 8. Waugh. Cocker-mouth, Nov 3 at 12
Lilly, John Henry, Studley, Warwick, Coal Merchant. Pet Oct 9. Campbell. Warwick, Nov 3 at 11.30
Macklin, John Eyre, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, General Dealer. Pet Oct 11. Mortimer. Newcastle, Oct 27 at 11

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

TUESDAY, Oct. 16, 1877.

Hughes, Thomas James, Duncton, Sussex. Oct 5

Liquidations by Arrangement.

FIRST MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

FRIDAY, Oct. 12, 1877.

Amis, Alfred, East Dereham, Norfolk, Coachbuilder. Oct 25 at 12 at offices of Kent, St Andrew's Hall plain, Norwich
Atkin, James, Warth, nr Manchester, Tailor. Oct 30 at 12 at offices of Okell and Gordon, St James sq, Manchester. Ashworth, Waterfoot
Bailey, Thomas Thompson, William Henry Bailey, and Charles Bailey, Fadiham, Lancashire, Machinists. Oct 30 at 3 at the Exchange Hotel, Nicholas st, Burnley. Hartley, Burnley
Barrett, Henry William, Great Smith st, Westminster, Hairdresser. Oct 19 at 3 at Wood's Hotel, Portugal st, Waring, High st, Borough
Bates, William Ebenezer, Litchurch, Derby, Commercial Clerk. Oct 29 at 3 at offices of Heath, Amen alley, Derby
Bell, William Henry, Rhyll, Flint, Upholsterer. Oct 27 at 12 at the Albion Inn, Chester. Davies, Holywell
Bennett, Joseph, Wednesbury, Stafford, Wheelwright. Oct 30 at 3 at offices of Sheldon, High st, Wednesbury
Bocher, Reuben, St John's, Oxford, Baker. Oct 31 at 2 at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham st. Cooper, Chancery lane
Bottomley, James, Oldham, Doubler. Oct 26 at 3 at offices of Addleshaw and Warburton, King st, Manchester
Bristow, James, Totteridge, Buckingham, Fruiterer. Oct 24 at 11 at the Council Chamber of the Guildhall, High Wycombe. Clarke, High Wycombe
Brooks, William, East Dean, Gloucester, Collier. Oct 25 at 1 at the Anchor Inn, Lydbrook, nr Ross. Jackson, Stroud
Brown, Thomas, Leeds, Mill Furnisher. Oct 24 at 2 at the Wharton Hotel, Park lane, Leeds. Carr
Buse, Henry Nicholas, Aberdare, Innkeeper. Oct 25 at 11 at the Farmers' Arms, High st, Aberdare
Clark, John, Halesowen, Worcester, Provision Merchant. Oct 25 at 10 at offices of Homfray and Robertson, High st, Eriery Hill
Cobb, George, Horbury, York, Contractor. Oct 24 at 11 at offices of Lake, Southgate, Wakefield
Cubbon, John, Liverpool, Saddler. Oct 29 at 12 at offices of Carruthers, Clayton q, Liverpool
Davies, Rees, Ystradyfodwg, Glamorgan, Grocer. Oct 25 at 12 at offices of Rosser, Pontypridd
Davies, Thomas, Eglwysilan, Glamorgan, Mining Engineer. Oct 27 at 3 at offices of Jones, Philharmonic chambers, St Mary st, Cardiff
Davison, Robert, Jessie Thompson, Joseph Hindhaugh, and Robert Davison, jun, Alnwick, Northumberland, Brewers. Oct 31 at 3 at offices of Hindmarsh, Bondgate without, Alnwick
Derbyshire, Benjamin, Salford, Flint Glass Manufacturer. Oct 24 at 3 at offices of Elford, King st, Manchester
Durham, Alfred Thomas, and James Edward Durham, Boundary rd, St John's wood, Drapers. Nov 6 at 2 at offices of Paine and Co, Gresham House, Old Broad st

Edmondson, William James, Ulverston, Lancashire, Builder. Oct 24 at 11 at the Temperance Hotel, Ulverston. Atkinson, Ulverston
Ellis, Andrew, Ryde, Hants, Tobacconist. Oct 26 at 3 at offices of Scott and Barham, King st, Cheapside
Evans, James, Kings cross rd, Upholsterer. Oct 22 at 3 at offices of Thwaite, Basinhall st. Fojcher, Horton rd, Hackney
Evans, Naomi, Cilgwyn, Carmarthen, Lady's Maid. Oct 29 at 10 at the George Hotel, Bri tol. Bishop, Llandilo
Evans, Richard, Bonrillstone, Glamorgan, Farmer. Oct 23 at 11 at offices of Jones, Philharmonic chambers, St Mary st, Cardiff
Fellowes, Edward, Birmingham, Metallic Bedstead Manufacturer. Oct 23 at 3 at offices of Impey, Waterloo st, Birmingham. Glaisyer
Flinn, John, Liverpool, Boot Manufacturer. Oct 26 at 3 at offices of Fenwick and White, Sweeting st, Liverpool
Ford, Patrick, Leeds, Grocer. Oct 24 at 3 at offices of Billinton, Oxford row, Leeds
Garrett, Jabez, Bread st, Warehouseman. Nov 5 at 3 at offices of Lawrance and Co, Old Jewry chambers
Gillings, Thomas, Chalk Farm rd, Camden town, Perfumer. Nov 1 at 11 at 111, Cheapside. Few, Borough High st
Gowers, William, Rochdale, Builder. Oct 29 at 3 at offices of Standring, King st, Rochdale
Green, Daniel, Hen and Chickens court, Fleet st. Oct 29 at 3 at offices of Robinson and Kushon, Lancashire chambers, Strand
Harme, Charles, Manchester, Furniture Dealer. Oct 23 at 3 at offices of Fox, Princess st, Man chester
Harbridge, Joshua Blenck, South Shields, Builder. Oct 25 at 3 at offices of Renoldson, King st, South Shields
Harrison, Samuel, Sjadal, Halifax, Tailor. Oct 29 at 11 at offices of Longbottom, Northgate chambers, Halifax
Hemingway, James, Dew-bury, York, Greengrocer. Oct 29 at 2.30 at offices of Stapleton, Union st, Dewsbury
Heslem, John, Dewsbury, York, Fish Dealer. Oct 26 at 11 at offices of Shaw, Bond st, Dewsbury
Hewison, George, Birmingham, Mat Manufacturer. Oct 22 at 10.15 at offices of East, Eldon chambers, Cherry st, Birmingham
Heyes, Elizabeth, Blackpool, Lancashire, Mercer. Nov 1 at 3 at offices of Ramsden and Sykes, John William st, Huddersfield
Hitchin, Thomas, Gneetham, Manchester, Machinist. Oct 29 at 3 at offices of Nicholson and Milne, King st, Manchester. Leigh, Manchester
Hodges, George, Chalkwell, nr Sittingbourne, Grocer. Oct 27 at 1 at 2, Rens place, Chatham. Wynond, Chatham
Hollings, Alfred, Leeds, Mantle Manufacturer. Oct 23 at 3 at offices of Routh and Co, Park r-w, Leeds. Pulton
Hopper, Matthew, Dugston, Durham, Painter. Oct 30 at 11 at offices of Smith, West st, Gateshead. Bush, Newcastle-upon-Tyne
Hugill, Jonathan, Stockton-on-Tees, Contractor. Oct 25 at 11 at offices of Best, St John's rd, Stockton-on-Tees
Hussey, James, Stroud, Grocer. Oct 24 at 3 at offices of Fisher, Stroud
Jays, Stephen, Cannock, Stafford, Builder. Oct 26 at 2 at the Stork Inn, Walsal. Boycot, Hereford
Jeffries, Jeremiah, Chirton, nr Devizes, Builder. Oct 27 at 12 at offices of Grey, Market House, Trowbridge
Kelsey, John William, and Charles Kelsey, Eglwyscamm, Carmarthen, Farmers. Oct 24 at 2 at offices of Lascelles, Narberth
Kendall, Edward Heme, Chestow place, Bayswater, no occupation. Oct 25 at 12 at offices of Denton and Co, Gray's inn sq
Lewis, William James, James William Lewis, Thomas Morgan Lewis, and Rees Frederick Lewis, Ystradyfodwg, Glamorgan, Grocers. Oct 25 at 1 at the Cardiff Arms Hotel, Cardiff. Thomas, Pontypridd
Lines, Frederick, Coventry, Watch Finisher. Oct 27 at 10.30 at offices of Hughes and Maser, Little Park st, Coventry
Lowe, Elijah, Henley, Salop, Wood Dealer. Oct 25 at 12 at offices of Bowles, Mill st, Ludlow
Marshall, William, Billiter st, Wholesale Boot Manufacturer. Oct 29 at 3 at offices of Emanuel and Simmonds, Finsbury circus
McFarlane, Henry, Sunderland, Picture Dealer. Oct 25 at 3 at offices of Pinkney, John st, Sunderland
McIntire, Francis, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Slipper Manufacturer. Oct 25 at 11 at offices of Keenlyside and Forster, St John's chambers, Grainger st west, Newcastle-upon-Tyne
Metcalfe, John Coates, Friday st, Warehouseman. Oct 26 at 12 at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham st, Plunkett, Gutterlane
Midgley, James, Overd-n, York, Farmer. Oct 26 at 11 at offices of Longbottom, Northgate chambers, Halifax
Mitchison, John, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Builder. Oct 25 at 3 at offices of Hoyle and Co, Collingwood st, Newcastle-upon-Tyne
Murdy, George, Leicester, Plumber. Oct 25 at 12 at offices of Haxby Belvoir st, Leicester
Newnham, Benjamin Thomas, Bath, Coach Builder. Oct 19 at the Angel Hotel, Bath, in lieu of the place originally named
Owen, Herbert Joseph, Leadenhall st, Iron Merchant. Oct 22 at 1 at offices of Brandt and Stanfield, Bush lane, Cannon st, Kent, Cheapside
Palmer, Charles, Southampton, Boot Manufacturer. Oct 24 at 1 at the Guildhall Tavern, King st, Cheapside. Pearce and Co, Southampton
Peace, John George, Sunderland, Durham, Tailor. Oct 27 at 11 at offices of Sherwood and Co, Fawcett st, Sunderland. Wathey, Sunderland
Phillips, Jervis, Stone, Stafford, Farmer. Oct 23 at 2.30 at the Vine Inn, Stafford. Ashmall, Hanley
Poole, William, Praed st, Paddington, Boot Maker. Oct 19 at 3 at offices of Bath and Son, King William st. Chipperfield, Trinity st, Southwark
Preston, William, Blackpool, Lemonade Manufacturer. Oct 29 at 2 at offices of Blackhurst, Lytham st, Blackpool
Radcliffe, Samuel, Manchester, Builder. Oct 27 at 12 at offices of Blair, St James sq, Manchester
Raine, Robert, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Grocer. Oct 21 at 1 at offices of Wilson, Featherstone chambers, Collingwood st, Newcastle-upon-Tyne
Road, George Beaumont, Norwich, Tailor. Oct 30 at 3 at offices of Fawcett and Jones, King st, Fenton
Richardson, John William, Normanston, York, Grocer. Oct 26 at 11 at offices of Barratt and Senior, Wood st, Wakefield

Rivers, Henry Beale, Nottingham, Jeweller. Oct 26 at 13 at offices of Acton, Victoria st, Nottingham

Roddick, Thomas, Penbedwchaf, Denbigh, Farmer. Oct 26 at 1 at the Queen's Hotel, Chester. Lloyd, Ruthin

Rodgers, Charles, Stourbridge, Railway Wheel Manufacturer. Oct 25 at 11 at offices of Johnson and Co, Waterloo st, Birmingham. Price, Stourbridge

Roccroft, James, Bolton, Innkeeper. Oct 25 at 3 at the Antelope Inn, Churchgate, Bolton. Rowcroft, Bolton

Rowbotham, Joseph Harvey, Millgate, Nottingham, Coal Merchant. Oct 24 at 4 at the Saracen's Head Hotel, Newark. Cockayne

Bye, Hubert Barnes, Old Broad st, Stock Dealer. Oct 30 at 12 at offices of Stacpoole, Pinners' Hall, Old Broad st

Seoffield, Jacob, Radford, Miner. Oct 26 at 2 at offices of Belk, Middle pavement, Nottingham

Sheldon, Joseph, jun, Altrincham, Cheshire, Fruiterer. Oct 23 at 3 at offices of Horner and Son, Clarence st, Manchester

Shenton, Alfred, Northwood, Stafford, Cratesmaker. Oct 24 at 11 at offices of Stevenson, Chesapeake, Hales

Simpson, William Henry, Leeds, Plumber. Oct 25 at 3 at offices of Simpson and Burrell, Albion st, Leeds

Sms, William, Bristol, Tank Maker. Oct 27 at 12 at offices of Roper, Nicholas st, Bristol

Smart, John, and Henry John Daws, Leicester, Shoe Manufacturers. Oct 26 at 3 at offices of Fowler and Co, Gray Friars chambers, Leicester

Smith, Eliza, Peter's st, Linsington, Baker. Oct 24 at 3 at offices of Thwaite, Basinghall st, Fulcher, Horion rd, Hackney

Stanfield, Jackson, North Driffield, r Selby, York, Innkeeper. Oct 23 at 12 at the Swan Inn, Selby. Wright

Stephenson, Benjamin Charles, Orchard st, Stock Broker. Oct 30 at 3 at offices of Lawrence and Co, Old Jewry chambers

Suanda, William George, Finsbury Hill, nr Strood, Butcher. Oct 24 at 3 at the Angel Inn, Strood. Mitchell, Rochester

Taylor, Herbert, Kingsclere, Hants, Surgeon. Oct 20 at 1 at the White Hart Hotel, Newbury. Dangerfield and Blythe, Craven st, Charing cross

Trenchard, John, Pontypridd, Aerated Water Manufacturer. Oct 30 at 11 at offices of Jones, Philharmonic chambers, St Mary st, Cardiff

Walkley, Wallyer Wagner, Sandown, Isle of Wight, Painter. Oct 22 at 3 at offices of Mew and Hooper, Castlehold, Newport

Webb, Josiah, Trentham, Stafford, Machinist. Oct 23 at 12 at offices of We'ch, Caroline st, Longton

ella, Edward, Middlesborough, Stationer. Oct 34 at 3 at offices of Hope and Co, Exchange place, Middlesborough

White, Henry, Grovenor park, Camberwell, out of business. Oct 29 at 3 at 4, Arthur st east, London bridge. Carter and Bell, Eastcheap

Woodin, Richard Waterman, Buckingham, Saddler. Oct 26 at 3 at offices of Whitehorn, High st, Banbury

TUESDAY, Oct. 16, 1877.

Abrahamson, Louis, Kingston-upon-Hull, Fancy Goods Dealer. Oct 25 at 1 at offices of Laverock, County buildings, Land of Green Ginger, Kingston-upon-Hull

Alexander, William Frederick, Sherwood st, Bow, Dealer in Firewood. Nov 1 at 3 at offices of Quilter, Fore st

Allen, John, Cowpen Village, Northumberland, Joiner. Oct 29 at 1 at offices of Sidney and Son, Bridge st, Blyth

Anthony, Elizabeth, Clithedyn, Carmarthen, Draper. Oct 26 at 12 at offices of Griffiths, St Mary st, Carmarthen

Atwood, William, Andover, Hants, Cooper. Oct 29 at 2 at offices of Nodder, City chambers, Salisbury

Barter, George, Worcester, Land Surveyor. Oct 31 at 2 at offices of Wool and Caldwell, Exchange chambers, Angel st, Worcester

Bates, Joseph, Halifax, Confectioner. Oct 26 at 4 at offices of Storey, King Cross st, Halifax

Batman, George Henry, York, Sewing Machine Dealer. Nov 2 at 12 at offices of Wilkinson, St Helen's sq, York

Beaumont, Henry, and James Beaumont, Carlton, nr Barnsley, Grocers. Oct 29 at 1 at offices of Gray, Eldon st, Barnsley

Bentley, Thomas Hye, Kent's Bank, Lancashire, Hotel Proprietor. Oct 24 at 11 at the Waterloo Hotel, Piccadilly, Manchester. Jellicoise and Bates, Manchester

Bewley, Richard, jun, Uttoxeter, Stafford, Ironfounder. Oct 30 at 12.30 at offices of Cooper and Chawner, Uttoxeter

Bibby, Richard, Accrington, Power Loom Overlooker. Nov 7 at 3 at offices of Barlow, Dutton st, Accrington

Bonfield, Robert, Barnstable, Corn Merchant. Oct 29 at 3 at offices of Vandercom and Co, Bush lane, Cannon st

Bousfield, John, jun, Darlington, Printer. Nov 1 at 11 at the Trevelyan Hotel, Grange rd, Darlington. Raine

Bower, Daniel, Pil l-y, Derby, Builder. Oct 30 at 2 at the Spread Eagle Hotel, Chesterfield. Black

Brannan, Cormick, Oldham, Tobacconist. Nov 7 at 3 at offices of Ascroft and Sons, Clegg st, Oldham

Brown, Michael, Sunderland, Draper. Oct 29 at 3 at the Queen's Hotel, Wellington st, Leeds. Blakey, Sunderland

Brown, William Holby, Bridlington, York, Butcher. Nov 1 at 1.30 at offices of Cooper, Market place, Bridlington

Calvert, George, jun, Huddersfield, Fainter. Oct 29 at 3 at offices of Welsh, Queen st, Huddersfield

Cloves, Joseph, Sheffield, Printer. Nov 2 at 4 at offices of Binns, Fig Tree chambers, Sheffield

Cornes, Lawrence, Delamere, Cheshire, Beerhouse Keeper. Nov 6 at 1 at offices of Warburton, Mill st, Crewe

Cosser, Robert William, Birmingham, Umbrella Manufacturer. Oct 30 at 3 at offices of Rowlands and Bagnall, Colmore row, Birmingham

Covington, Joseph, Derby, Provision Dealer. Oct 31 at 3 at offices of Bankers, Market place, Derby

Unlverhouse, William, Newport Pagnell, Buckingham, Grocer. Oct 29 at 12 at the Inns of Court Hotel, Holborn. Bull, Newport Pagnell

Curtis, George, Bilston, Stafford, Baker. Oct 27 at 12 at offices of Jacques, Cherry st, Birmingham

Davis, John, and George Service Young, Hart st, Mark lane, Sack Manufacturers. Oct 25 at 3 at the Guildhall Coffee House, Gresham st. Carr and Son, Rood lane

Day, Alexander, Birmingham, Bookseller. Oct 31 at 12 at offices of Nicholls and Leatherdale, Old Jewry chambers. Plesse and Son, Old Jewry chambers

Denbigh, Henry Gilbertson, Aldermanbury, Woollen Merchant. Oct 26 at 2 at 111, Chesapeake. Smith and Co, Aldermanbury

Doel, William, Frome, Somerset, Haulier. Nov 1 at 3 at offices of Hornsey, Frome. McCarthy, Frome

Evans, Evan, Bangor, Carmarthen, Shoe maker. Oct 29 at 1 at the Queen's Commercial Hotel, Cheshire. Hughes, Bangor

Fletcher, Matilda, Halifax, Grocer. Oct 30 at 11 at offices of Boock, Silver st, Halifax

Fraser, William, Aston-Juxta-Birmingham, Coal Dealer. Oct 27 at 11 at offices of Burton, Union passage, Birmingham

Freeman, Frederic Aaron, Hoxton st, Hoxton, Traveller. Oct 25 at 10 at the Station Hotel, Camberwell New rd. Rigby, Avenue rd, Camberwell

Gillam, Samuel, Chichester, Saddler. Oct 30 at 2 at offices of Boyce and Child, Poultry. Pittman, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall st

Gould, William, Liverpool, Cabinet Maker. Oct 30 at 3 at offices of Carmichael, Lord st, Liverpool. Norton and Mason, Liverpool

Gregory, Jonathan, Birmingham, Agent. Oct 26 at 12 at offices of Kilby, Colmore row, Birmingham

Hall, Charles, Bradford, Hosier. Oct 36 at 11 at offices of Peel and Gaunt, Chapel lane, Bradford

Hancock, Matthew, jun, Tunstall, Stafford, Innkeeper. Oct 36 at 11 at offices of Griffith, Lad lane, Newcastle-under-Lyme

Hannington, William, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Gasfitter. Oct 27 at 1 at offices of Turner, Collingwood st, Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Hardstaff, Joseph, Spanby, nr Fellingham, Lincoln, Farmer. Oct 29 at 2 at the Bristol Arms Inn, Sleaford. Farborough, Boston

Harris, Simon, Cambridge, Jeweller. Oct 25 at 11 at the University Arms Hotel, Regent st, Cambridge. Fetch and Jarrod, Cambridge

Harting, Werner, Bromley, Baker. Oct 22 at 3 at the Lord Napier Tavern, London fields, Hackney. Biggenden, Sidworth st, Hackney

Hartley, William Wade, Doncaster, Cattle Salesman. Oct 31 at 3 at offices of Horner, Wood st, Wakefield

Hastings, David, Hishopwearmouth, Durham, Fruiterer. Oct 21 at 3 at offices of Bell, Lambton st, Sunderland

Haworth, James, Backburn, Draper. Oct 26 at 11 at offices of Tattenhall, Richmond terrace, Blackburn

Hemingway, Alfred Carver, and John Hemingway, Cleckheaton, York, Yarn Spinners. Oct 29 at 3.30 at offices of Watson and Dickson, Victoria chambers, Bradford

Heywood, Robert, Manchester, Merchant. Oct 30 at 3 at offices of Sale and Co, Booth st, Manchester

Houghton, Uriah, Landport, Hants, Beer Retailer. Oct 26 at 3 at offices of Blake and Reed, Union st, Portsmouth

Hurley, Maurice, Banford, out of business. Oct 26 at 3 at offices of Vaughan-Jones, Bridge st, Manchester

Jellings, Thomas Henry, Coventry, Baker. Oct 30 at 12 at offices of Neale, Hay lane, Coventry

Jewison, William, Wakefield, Grocer. Oct 29 at 3 at the Royal Hotel, Wood st, Wakefield. Lodge, Wakefield

Jones, David, Ystradgynfwr, Glamorgan, Watchmaker. Nov 2 at 3 offices of Hollier and Williams, Church st, Pontypridd

Jones, John, Chirbury, Salop, Tailor. Oct 23 at 2 at offices of Nutsey, St John's hill, Shrewsbury

Jones, Joseph, Bilston, Stafford, Butcher. Oct 31 at 11 at offices of Fellowes, Mount Pleasant, Riston

Jones, William Augustus, and David Jones, Pall Mall, Jewellers. Oct 30 at 2 at the Inns of Court Hotel, High Holborn. Nye, Brighton

Knight, John, Leicester, Clothier. Oct 29 at 3 at 7, Belvoir st, Leicester

Layfield, Thomas, Bedale, York, Innkeeper. Oct 29 at 10 at offices of Teale, Bedale

Leveson, Rev Charles Augustus, Kensington park gardens. Oct 30 at 12 at 25, Bedford row. Gadsden and Treherne

Llewellyn, David, Llantrissant, Glamorgan, Chemist. Oct 27 at 12 at offices of Rosser, Pontypridd

Lowat, David, Andley, Stafford, Miner. Oct 36 at 10 at offices of Tennant, Chesdale, Hanley

McNeill, John, Carlisle, Tailor. Oct 29 at 12 at offices of Wright and Brown, Bank st, Carlisle

Moon, Matilda Kingston, Newport, Mon, Stationer. Oct 27 at 10 at offices of David, Tredgar chambers, Newport

Nicolls, Charles, Southampton, Greengrocer. Oct 29 at 3 at offices of Shutte, Portland st, Southampton

Oborne, George, James, Ebury st, Picnic, Shopfitter. Oct 26 at 11 at offices of Charles, Gracechurch st

Oxley, Robert, Minton st, Hoxton, Wardrobe Manufacturer. Oct 24 at 3 at offices of Palmer, Charles sq, Hoxton

Pickford, John, and Frederick Charles Box, Bristol, Timber Merchants. Oct 27 at 12 at offices of Brittan and Co, Small st, Bristol

Raffell, William, Letch Pitt, Durham. Oct 31 at 3 at offices of Chambers, Sadler st, Durham

Rayner, Tom, Witwood Mere, York, Fruiterer. Oct 20 at 11 at offices of Phillips, Carlton st, Castleford

Rees, Richard, Treorik, Glamorgan, Grocer. Oct 30 at 2 at offices of Tribe and Co, Alton chambers, Bristol. Moran, Pontypridd

Riddale, Thomas, Bridge row, Indiarubber Merchant. Nov 6 at 3 at offices of Crook and Smith, Abchurch chambers

Roberts, William, Leicester, Boot Manufacturer. Oct 28 at 1.30 at offices of Wright, Belvoir st, Leicester

Sidebotham, Albert Edmund, Glossop, Derby, Saddler. Oct 31 at 3 at offices of Lord and Son, Stamford st, Ashton-under-Lyne

Sidney, Henry, Leamington, Tailor. Oct 29 at 12 at offices of Overell, Warwick st, Leamington

Smith, Edward, Bradford, Draper. Oct 29 at 11 at offices of Ray, Aldermanbury, Bradford

Smith, Edwin, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucester, Baker. Oct 31 at 3 at the Falcon Hotel, Wotton-under-Edge. Blake, Wotton-under-Edge

Smith, Elizabeth, Abingdon, nr Mitcheldean, Gloucester. Nov 2 at 11.30 at offices of Robinson, Mitcheldean

Spears, Alexander, Liverpool, General Draper. Nov 1 at 2 at offices of Fowler, Cable st, Liverpool

Stafford, William, Bristol, Block Maker. Oct 30 at 2 at offices of Salmon and Henderson, Broad st, Bristol

Stainby, Joseph, Darlington, Plumber. Oct 31 at 3 at the Trevelyan Hotel, Grange rd, Darlington. Clayhills
 Staples, Edward, Birmingham, Warehouseman. Oct 29 at 3 at offices of Rowlands, Ann st, Birmingham
 Stelling, John, Bradford, Grocer. Oct 22 at 3 at 7, Parkinson's chambers, Market st, Bradford
 Streeton, William, and William Thomas Streeton, Hackney rd, Ironmongers. Oct 25 at 3 at offices of Onidley, Old Jewry
 Swann, Isaac, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicester, Innkeeper. Oct 30 at 12 at offices of Fisher and Chestle, Ashby-de-la-Zouch
 Taylor, David, Newchurch-in-Rosedale, Lancashire, Tailor. Oct 30 at 2 at the Mitre Hotel, Church gates, Manchester. Phillips, Bacup
 Taylor, Henry, Preston, Rag Dealer. Oct 30 at 2 at offices of Gillibrand, George st, Manchester. Edleston, Preston
 Thomas, David, Carmarthen, Innkeeper. Oct 26 at 10.15 at offices of Griffiths, St Mary st, Carmarthen
 Thomas, George Alfred, Freemantle, Hants, Baker. Oct 26 at 3 at offices of Shuttle, Portland st, Southampton
 Todd, John Mordaunt, Peckham, Umbrella Manufacturer. Oct 26 at 12 at offices of Button and Co, Henrietta st, Covent garden
 Trowbridge, James, Bristol, Wire Worker. Oct 26 at 3 at offices of F Parsons, High st, Bristol. Jacques, Bristol
 Tucker, William, St Austell, Cornwall, Draper. Oct 30 at 2 at 2, Hotel rd, St Austell. Coode and Co, St Austell
 Van Camp, Jean Francois, and Edward Van Camp, Station terrace, Kilburn rise, Builders. Oct 30 at 3 at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon st. Herbert, Gracechurch st
 Wren, Arthur James, Downham Market, Norfolk, Corn Merchant. Oct 29 at 2 at offices of Copeman, Downham Market
 Wheatley, John, Durham, Greengrocer. Oct 31 at 11 at the Rose and Crown Hotel, Market place, Durham. Chapman, Durham
 Wheeler, William, Southampton, Auctioneer's Clerk. Oct 25 at 3 at offices of Shuttle, Portland st, Southampton. Howlett, Southampton
 Williams, James Henry, Hayle, Cornwall, Tobaccoist. Oct 29 at 11 at offices of Paul, Gray st, Truro. Hearle, Hayle
 Willis, Henry, Pontypridd, Grocer. Oct 27 at 12 at offices of Alexander, Institute chambers, Pontypridd. Cooke, Pontypridd
 Wilson, Matthew, Skelton-in-Cleveland, York, Coal Merchant. Oct 30 at 3 at offices of Barron, High row, Darlington
 Winnall, Walter Henry Corbyn, Milman st, Gray's inn rd. Oct 29 at 3 at offices of Pannell and Co, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall st. Curtis, King st, Cheapside
 Winter, Thomas Brown, Kingston-upon-Hull, Coal Merchant. Oct 26 at 3 at the George Hotel, Whitefriar gate, Kingston-upon-Hull
 Laverack, Land of Green Gtinger, Hull
 Wolfenden, Samuel, Farworth, Lancashire, Machine Broker. Oct 29 at 3 at offices of Scowcroft, Town Hall sq, Bolton
 Wright, Frank, Frome, Mason. Oct 27 at 12 at offices of Hornsey, Frome. McCarthy, Frome
 Young, William, Halifax, Coach Builder. Oct 29 at 1 at the Hen and Chickens Hotel, New st, Birmingham. Storey, Halifax

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Annual and other Returns Stamped and Filed.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, To the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS, held on the 11th October, 1877, at the HEAD OFFICE, 37, OLD JEWRY, LONDON.

The Directors have the pleasure to present their Report on the operations of the 29th financial year of the Society ending 30th June, 1877.

During the year 5,569 proposals were made to the Society for assuring the sum of £2,371,350 15s. 10d. Of these proposals 4,693 were accepted for the assurance of £1,852,592 9s. 8d., and policies were issued for that amount. The immediate annuities granted during the year were for £6,893 1s. 1d.

The income derived from premiums, after deducting therefrom the amount paid for re-assurance, was £406,716 13s. 3d., including £58,409 10s. 7d. in premiums for the first year of assurance.

The balance of the interest account amounted to £100,139 4s. 5d., which, together with the re-cents from premiums, raised the income of the Society to £506,855 17s. 8d. for the year. The interest which had become payable, but which had not been received at the date of closing the accounts, is included in the item of "Outstanding Interest" among the assets.

The claims made upon the Society, and admitted during the year under Life Assurance policies, were for an amount of £195,034 2s., of which sum £1,844 13s. 4d. was re-assured, whilst the claims under policies for Endowments, which had reached their term, amounted to £94,073 8s. 10d. The sum of £35,791 6s. 3d. was also paid for the surrender of policies.

After providing for these amounts—for the annuities falling due within the year—for all necessary office expenses, and every other charge on the income of the year, there remained a balance of £83,323 9s. 9d., which augments the fund available for the existing policies of the Society. This fund amounted at the end of the financial year to £2,329,256 17s. 9d., and together with the amount of £67,528 8s. 11d., reserved for the settlement of claims outstanding, for the payment of annuities not applied for, and for other purposes specified in the balance sheet, make up a total of £2,396,785 6s. 8d. in realized assets, as shown in the second schedule.

The £80,000 declared by the Meeting last year as divisible surplus, has been duly allotted among the Shareholders and Policyholders of the Society.

The accounts have been duly audited by Mr. G. H. Ladbury, the Public Accountant (a Shareholder of the Society), on the part of the Shareholders; and by the Notary Public, Mr. W. W. Venn (a Policyholder), on behalf of the Policyholders. The whole of the securities and documents representing the realized assets of the Society have been verified, both by the Directors and by the Auditors.

The Directors have bestowed unremitting attention to the investments of the Society, and they have much pleasure in reporting that the funds, as now invested, yield an average rate of 5 per cent. interest. The Society's new offices in the Foultry are progressing satisfactorily, notwithstanding the prolonged strike amongst the masons.

The Directors have to announce, with the expression of their profound grief, the death of their colleague, Mr. Alfred Smee. The Society was indebted to him for the thoughtfulness and skill he brought to bear on its formation. For twenty-eight years he took an active part both in the administration of its affairs and in the performance of his duties as the Society's Chief Medical Officer. His labours for the Society were unremitting, and in his death the Society has sustained a great loss.

Acting under the powers conferred upon them by the Deed of Settlement, the Board of Directors have elected Mr. William Thornthwaite, a duly qualified shareholder, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Smee, until the ensuing Ordinary General Meeting. The Directors recommend this appointment for confirmation by the Shareholders.

The Directors retiring on the present occasion are Messrs. W. Trepo, A. H. Smee, and Richard Crawley, who, being eligible, are recommended by the Board to constitute the list for re-election.

Mr. Ladbury and Mr. Venn retire as Auditors, but, being eligible, they offer themselves again for election, the former on behalf of the Shareholders, and the latter on behalf of the Policyholders.

The Directors congratulate the members on the prosperous condition of the Society.

By order of the Board,
F. ALLEN COURTIS,
Actuary and Secretary.

October 11th, 1877.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Revenue Account of "The Gresham Life Assurance Society," for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

	£	s.	d.
Amount of funds at the beginning of the year	2,236,033	8	0
Premiums—First Year	£38,409	10	7
Renewals	351,807	12	10
	£410,207	3	5
Less Re-Assurance Premiums	3,590	10	2
	406,716	13	3
Consideration for Annuities granted	7,646	15	6
Interest and dividends	100,139	4	5
Profit and Loss Account:—			
Exchange	£1,537	1	6
Securities realized	781	5	4
Loan Charges and Assignment Fees	29	1	5
	2,347	8	3

2,802,883 9 5

We have examined the above Statement with the Books of Account, and hereby certify the same to be correct.

(Signed) G. H. LADBURY, } Auditors.
WILLIAM W. VENN, }

Dated this 25th September, 1877.

	£	s.	d.
Claims under Policies:—			
Deaths	£195,034	2	0
Endowments	94,073	8	10
	£289,107	10	10
Less re-assured	1,844	13	4
	287,262	17	6
Surrenders	35,791	6	3
Annuities	25,280	10	0
Commission	38,024	14	11
Expenses of Management:—			
For the acquisition of New Business:—			
Inspectors, Agency, and Travelling	£15,503	15	9
Expenses	7,631	0	10
Advertising	4,090	12	6
Medical fees	27,225	9	1
General Expenses	38,468	5	1
Fiscal Expenses:—			
Stamps and Income Tax (English and Foreign)	3,983	7	8
	69,677	11	0
Dividends and Bonus to Shareholders	17,085	12	0
Bonus in cash to Policyholders	504	9	2
Amount of funds at the end of the year, as per second schedule	2,329,256	17	9

(Signed) W. H. THORNTWHAITE, Chairman.
GEORGE TYLER, Director.
EDWARD SOLLTY, Director.
F. A. CURTIS, Actuary and Secretary.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Balance Sheet of "The Gresham Life Assurance Society," on the 30th June, 1877.

LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.
Shareholders' capital paid up	£21,712	0	0
Assurance fund	2,111,047	9	8
Annuity fund	194,461	16	6
Deferred annuity in Italian rentes fund	2,035	12	0
Total funds, as per first schedule	2,329,256	17	9
Claims admitted but not paid	£65,571	0	11
Less re-assured	400	0	0
	65,971	0	11
Annuities outstanding	1,648	10	2
Share dividends and bonus not applied for	308	17	10
Other accounts	nil.		

2,396,785 6 8

We have verified, at the Bank of England, the inscription of the Government funds in the name of the Gresham Life Assurance Society, and have examined the books, documents, and securities, representing the property contained in this balance sheet, and hereby certify the correctness of the same.

(Signed) G. H. LADBURY, } Auditors.
WILLIAM W. VENN, }

Dated this 25th September, 1877.

ASSETS.	£	s.	d.
Mortgages on Property within the United Kingdom	212,013	11	6
Mortgages on Property out of the United Kingdom	nil.		
Loans on the Company's policies	194,033	9	7
Investments:—			
In British Government Securities	148,899	11	0
Foreign Government Securities	42,715	4	6
Railway Debentures and Debenture Stocks	747,998	7	10
Railway Shares (preference and ordinary)	11,660	0	0
House Property	232,315	9	1
Loans upon personal security	49,419	4	2
Credit Premiums	25,177	10	11
Advances on Reversionary interests and on deposits of securities	42,848	6	7
Furniture and fittings	7,117	14	9
Stamps and Stationery	1,860	9	0
Agents' balances	72,528	8	8
Outstanding premiums	75,166	0	5
Outstanding interest and rent	34,050	19	11
Cash in hand and on Current account	39,445	6	11

(Signed) W. H. THORNTWHAITE, Chairman.
GEORGE TYLER, Director.
EDWARD SOLLTY, Director.
F. A. CURTIS, Actuary and Secretary.